FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 JUNE 1983

PLO Affairs

Fatah's forces in the Al-Biqa' valley have been placed on full alert to confront any possible aggression and serious escalation of the military situation by Syrian and Libyan forces or by the "agents and mercenaries" they shelter, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. Sources close to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said the Syrian forces were continuing to besiege Fatah loyalists in Al-Biqa', according to Radio Monte Carlo. Meanwhile, 'Arafat telephoned Saudi King Fahd, who promised to try to check the deterioration in Syrian-Palestinian relations and affirmed the Kingdom's rejection of interference in the PLO's internal affairs, KUNA reported.

However, a Syrian official source cited by Damascus radio subsequently denied as "groundless" 'Arafat's "slander" that Syrian forces have intervened in the dispute within Fatah. Syria wants unity and a peaceful resolution of the dispute, the source affirmed, and it has established a mediation committee with which 'Arafat has "unfortunately" refused to cooperate. Dissident leader Colonel Sa'id Musa likewise denied Syrian involvement in the recent fighting and proposed a truce to allow differences to be solved through "democratic dialogue," Damascus radio reported.

In another development, a communique issued by the Fatah Revolutionary Council following its 20 June session in Damascus deplored the "illogical" demands of the dissidents and disclosed that Col Musa's group has refused to accept mediation proposals advanced by the PDRY. The communique, which was broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, confirmed earlier reports that the council had decided to implement reforms within Fatah, announcing among other things that a revolutionary court will be established to assess violations of conduct during the Lebanon war and that a preparatory committee will be formed to organize and prepare for a Fatah General Congress. While the communique criticized Libya and Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-General Command for backing the dissidents, it praised PFLP and DFLP leaders George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah for attempting to heal the rift in Fatah. Nevertheless, a Radio Monte Carlo report on a 22 June Meeting of the leftist faction leaders indicated that Habash and Hawatimah have dissociated themselves from 'Arafat's criticism of Syria. The leaders of the PFLP, DFLP and other factions, meeting at the Palestine National Council headquarters in Damascus, said 'Arafat's recent Messages to Arab leaders were not authorized by the PLO Executive Committee and have harmed Syrian-Palestinian relations, the radio reported.

Arab media continued to focus on the crisis within Fatah and both Jordan and Iraq issued official statements expressing support for Yasir 'Arafat. An Iraqi spokesman cited by INA denounced the "Syrian-Libyan aggression" against the PLO while an authoritative Jordanian source said Jordan views the "premeditated plot against the PLO" with extreme seriousness, according to Amman radio. The Jidda paper *Al-Madinah* accused "evil powers" of attempting to split Fatah and warned the Fatah dissidents that they are harming the Palestinian cause, SPA reported. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak received an urgent message from 'Arafat and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali subsequently denounced attempts to liquidate the Palestinian resistance, according to MENA reports. Meanwhile, after delivering a message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad from the Kuwaiti amir about the crisis in Fatah, the Kuwaiti foreign minister said he found that Al-Asad was concerned about the issue and was "sincerely working" to end the dispute, KUNA reported.

Among various Lebanese radio reports on the PLO's military and political situation, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon claimed that Yasir 'Arafat survived an assassination attempt during his recent journey from Damascus to Tripoli. JANA likewise mentioned the attempt and also reported a PFLP-General Command statement announcing that in response to the killing of three General Command men by Fatah loyalists, the General Command captured 30 Fatah men whose action "will not pass without punishment."

Lebanon

Ten people were killed in renewed factional fighting in Tripoli, Beirut radio reported. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, the Islamic Unification Movement executed at least five prisoners captured in the fighting.

The clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio reported that Syrian and Israeli forces exchanged fire in Al-Biqa' but this was not confirmed by other sources.

Hijacking of Libyan plane

Two Lebanese who hijacked an airliner bound for Libya freed their hostages and surrendered at Larnaca airport, Cyprus, after diverting the plane to Rome and over Lebanon, AFP reported. The Hijackers were Shi'ites concerned about the disappearance in 1978 of Imam Musa as-Sadr, Rome radio noted. Iran refused to accede to their request to land the plane at Tehran Airport, Tehran radio reported citing an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Israel

Israel must "immediately" extend its territorial waters to keep enemy missile boats at a safe distance from its coast, navy commander Rear Admiral Ze'ev Almog said in an interview with the IDF weekly *Bamahane*, according to *The Jerusalem Post*.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi aircraft attacked two "important" Iranian naval targets in the northern part of the Persian Gulf scoring direct hits and setting them on fire, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio reported. An Iranian communique carried by Tehran radio said Iraqi MIG's attacked the Abuzar and Nowruz oilfields but Iranian air defense fire forced them to flee. Meanwhile, a "large number" of Iranian soldiers and technical personnel left for the battle zones, according to another Tehran radio report.

Afghanistan

Geneva Talks — At the UN-sponsored indirect talks on Afghanistan in Geneva the Pakistani delegation held only a brief meeting with the UN intermediary on 22 June because the DRA delegation has still not responded to clarifications sought by Pakistan on "certain substantive issues" concerning the settlement of the Afghan problem, Karachi radio reported. The talks are expected to conclude on 24 June after the dates for the next round are fixed, the radio added.

Defense Ministry Official's Detention — DRA Deputy Defense Minister Major General Khalilullah has been placed under house arrest and is being forcibly retired following a "quarrel" with his superiors, Karachi radio reported citing Western diplomatic sources.

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LE MONDE Interviews Former Afghan King

AU212000 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] (ANSA) — Paris, June 21 — The former King of Afghanistan Zahir Shah, who lives in exile in Italy, today urged the anti-government rebels in his homeland to work for greater coordination in view of starting talks with the Soviet Union.

Interviewed by the Paris eveninger, *Le Monde*, the ex-monarch, who was ousted by a coup on July 17 ten years ago, also noted the "legitimate disquiet" of the Afghan people before the talks organized by the U.N. in Geneva between Afghan and Pakistani spokesmen.

In this context, the ex-King called on the West to remember that the Afghan crisis is not rpt not "just a local affair, but has an international dimension and consequences".

He added that, once the Soviet troops in Afghanistan have been withdrawn, the Afghan resistance in no way wants to turn the Central Asian state into a "base hostile to the Soviet Union".

He also charged that the Soviet intervention in the country is "against all accepted norms of international law, ruining the country and creating millions of refugees".

According to Zahir Shah, the situation now requires what he described as a "psychological shock" in order to spark off a "dynamic of unity" and open the way for an "indispensable dialogue with Moscow."

Tehran Reports Attacks on Soviet Forces in Kabul

GF221102 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have organized attacks on Soviet forces in various sectors of Kabul. These attacks were intensified prior to the commencement of the Geneva talks on Afghanistan — in fact they have turned out to be the most intensive attacks over the past 2 years. No information has yet been received on the number of Soviet troops who have been killed or wounded.

Muslim revolutionaries have intensified their attacks around the Afghan Defense Ministry and the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

Gandhi Speech Marks Sanjay's Death Anniversary

BK230919 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The prime minister has deplored the attempts to rake up petty matters which weaken the country. Addressing a meeting on the third death anniversary of Sanjay Gandhi in New Delhi, Mrs Gandhi said that the people's attention is being diverted to non-issues and certain elements are behind this political game. They are using the name of Sanjay Gandhi to denigrate him and all that he stood for. Such people are endangering the unity, strength, and independence of the country, she added.

Calling upon the people to fight against these elements, Mrs Gandhi said that they should pledge anew to uphold the ideals India has been known for since ages.

The Congress-I general secretary, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said that the conditions prevailing in the country are quite similar to those which had forced Sanjay Gandhi to join politics. He did not fight a personal battle, but the battle for the downtrodden and to make India strong and united. The union ministers, Mr Buta Singh, Mr N.K.P. Salve, Mr H.K.L. Bhagat, and Mr Khurshid Alam Khan also paid their homage at the meeting.

Home Affairs Minister on Akali Dal's Demands

BK221629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The home minister, Mr Sethi, has announced the government's willingness to refer to two tribunals the disputes between Punjab and Haryana on sharing of the water of the Rabi and the Beas and on their territorial claims. In a statement in New Delhi this evening, he said the government also expects that Akali Dal to give an undertaking that it will not permit the premises of the Golden Temple and other holy shrines to be utilized for storing arms or harboring people wanted by the law and order machinery. The government has suggested to the Akali Dal that a five-member committee of Sikhs be set up jointly by the state government and the Akali Dal to screen people now living within the premises of the holy shrines to identify whether any of them is wanted by the law and order authorities to face any charges against them. The Akali Dal has also been asked to take immediate steps to resolve their differences peacefully with Nirankaris and other such groups so that permanent peace is restored in Punjab. Mr Sethi made it clear that no one could be allowed to take the law into their own hands. He regretted that the Akali Dal has chosen to end the negotiations instead of responding positively to the government's suggestions. On the other hand, it has accused the government of lack of seriousness. He said he leaves it to the public to decide where the charges really fit.

Reiterating that the government's door for talks is still open, Mr Sethi expressed the hope that the leadership of the Akali Dal will come to the negotiating table to find a satisfactory solution for all pending issues. The home minister's statement recalls that most of the demands of the Akali Dal have already been accepted and only two pending issues relate to the waters of Rabi-Beas and the future of Chandigarh and the Abohar and Fazilka.

A tribunal can decide afresh the allocation of the Rabi-Beas water between the two states. Punjab should in the meanwhile take immediate steps to construct the Sutlej-Jamuna link canal. Mr Sethi said the government is willing to take suitable, legal, and administrative steps to carry out this decision expeditiously. However, the Akali Dal has not agreed to this offer or to discuss any other formula which will be acceptable to the two states.

On the territorial issue also, the Akali Dal is unwilling to discuss a formula acceptable to the states concerned. Mr Sethi reaffirmed that any arrangement acceptable to Punjab and Haryana which lead to a final settlement of the disputes will also be acceptable to the center. This would involve discussions not only with the representatives of the Akali Dal, but also with all concerned parties and the governments of the two states. Mr Sethi pointed out that the Government of India has always been willing to arrange such discussions.

Recalling that the government's decision on the religious demands have already been announced, the home minister said that some of these could not be carried out because of lack of cooperation from the Akali Dal. As an example, he mentioned that the government had agreement that Kirtan [Sikh religious hymns] could be relayed for 1 to 1 and 1/2 hours in the morning from 0500 and for about half an hour in the evening. This was verbally accepted by the Akali delegation, but later the Akalis insisted that the relay should be for 2 hours in the morning and 1 hour in the evening. Mr Sethi said the government had been willing to discuss the question of timing and duration, but suggested that the beginning may be made immediately with 1-1 and 1/2 hours in the morning from 0500. Likewise on the demand for an all India gurdwara [Sikh temples] act, it is necessary to consult all the concerned gurdwaras and the state governments, but the Shiromani Akali Dal is insisiting that the bill in this regard should be framed in consultation with the Shiromani Gurdawara Prabandhak [management] committee and wanted it to be introduced in the budget session. Mr Sethi said it is difficult to declare in advance that the bill will be introduced in any particular session without completing the process of consultations.

As regards the Akali Dal's demand for examining the question of center-states relations, Mr Sethi pointed out that the Sarkaria commission has already been appointed for the purpose. It is open to the Akali Dal and all other political parties to submit their views to the commission.

Karachi: DRA Response on Clarifications Needed

BK230302 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] At the UN-sponsored indirect talks on Afghanistan in Geneva yesterday, the Pakistani delegation, led by the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, held a brief meeting with the UN secretary general's special representative, Mr Diego Cordovez. The talks could not last long as the Karmal administration delegation to the indirect talks has still not responded to clarifications sought by Pakistan on certain substantive issues with regard to the settlement of the Afghanistan problem. The Karmal administration delegation was to meet with Mr Cordovez yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday was the 5th day of the current round of indirect talks which began on Wednesday last. ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, quoting informed sources, said the talks are expected to conclude tomorrow after fixing dates for the next round.

34 Die in Tribal Clash Near Afghan Border

BK230838 Hong Kong AFP in English 0832 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad June 23 (AFP) — Thirty four people died and 64 others were severely wounded in an armed clash between two rival groups of tribal Pathans in the Parachinar area, close to Pakistan-Afghanistan border, it was reported here today. Official sources said that a minor argument over a wrist-watch between two residents of Sadda village, some 300 miles (45 kms) north west of here, on Monday flared up into communal clash between Shi'ite and Sunni Moslems.

Further Details

BK231132 Hong Kong AFP in English 1102 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Islamabad June 23 (AFP) — Thirty-four people were killed and 64 severely wounded in an armed clash near the Pakistani border that began with a dispute over a wristwatch, it was reported here today.

Official sources in Islamabad confirmed the clash between Shi'ite and Sunni Moslem communities in the mountainous Parachinar area, and said security forces were on the scene.

They could not, however, give an exact death toll. Witnesses quoted by the newspapers said the victims included at least three Afghan refugees, while sources in Peshawar put the refugee casualties at 10. Official sources said the refugees had apparently not been involved in the fighting.

Relations between the two communities had been strained over the issue of a Mosque construction in Parachinar, one of the few areas of Pakistan where Shi'ites are a majority.

NEPAL

King Birendra Addresses Rashtriya Panchayat

BK221038 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Summary] His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, addressing the 34th session of the Rashtriya Panchayat at the Singh Darbar Gallery Hall in Katmandu today, has said the Rashtriya Panchayat system of Nepal is imbued with its own indigenous democratic character and "the biggest challenge of today is to promote the welfare of Nepal and the Nepalese by effectively mobilizing the means and resources of the country through this medium. We are confident that all panchas [members of parliament] will shoulder with enthusiasm and dedication this responsibility which the history has brought to bear on all of them." We hope that national interest will remain uppermost in everybody's mind and his majesty's government will receive, as always, proper cooperation from all quarters.

His majesty stated that it is a matter of satisfaction for all of us that the common masses have been showing lately growing awareness and interest in the activities of their panchayat. But again, there cannot be two opinions that criticism and counter-criticism should always rise above personal prejudice and bitterness, and should be made on the basis of reality itself, and in a dignified and civilized manner.

Noting that subsequent to the political exercises accomplished in the country in the last 3 years following the national referendum the partyless democratic panchayat system founded on national consideration is forging ahead in a more consolidated manner in accordance with the aspirations of the people, his majesty said: "All the units of the panchayat and such organizations, right from the top down to the grass roots level, have also been constituted through elections. Thus, the panchayat system, which in principle stands on popular base, has been practically successful in taking roots in the life of the common masses."

His majesty further said in order to realize the society envisaged by our constitution, we all should focus our attention on bringing about a situation that would facilitate at all panchayat levels resource planning for maximum benefit and equitable distribution of the fruits of development. Although rural development was envisaged to provide solutions to such basic problems of the masses as hunger, disease, and illiteracy, the goal of extensive development was difficult to realize without decentralization of power. His majesty noted: "As such, the implementation of the principles of decentralization has become an essential prerequisite. Accordingly, the Decentralization Act, 1982, has been enacted with the objective of institutional development of local panchayats so that we are able to think of and bear responsibility for bringing about an all-round development of the people in their respective areas through decentralization to the extent desirable and necessary."

His majesty said it was with a view to provide a correct direction to the economy and to imparting to the development process a new momentum that the government has launched a special economic program in 1982. As a result of the government's sustained measures, some new industries have already started production, and necessary arrangements are also complete for setting up a few more industries. Besides, the activities of the public corporations have also shown improvement. The subsidy system which had an adverse effects on the economy is being gradually done away with.

His majesty added: "Industrial production has also recorded an increase. Winter crops cultivation was organized as a campaign to meet the food shortages by laying special emphasis on the means of small irrigation, groundwater boring, and tubewells. Consequently, the yield of wheat crops and vegetables have registered an increase over the last year."

His majesty said: "Anticipating food deficit as a result of drought in various parts of the country last year, his majesty's government has taken steps for the solution of this problem in a planned way. Arrangements have also been made for transporting by possible means to the needy districts the large quantity of foodgrains mobilized in the country as well as those received as foreign assistance. His majesty's government is thus well geared to solve the emergency food situation."

His majesty said: "Promotion of friendly relations with all countries of the world in conformity with the principles of peaceful coexistence, nonalignment, and the ideals of the United Nations has been the objective of our foreign policy. Our unflinching faith in amity and cooperation among nations and in the principles of resolving all disputes through peaceful negotiations is well known. Similarly, his majesty's government has always been stressing on the imperative need for disarmament so that the enormous sums of money being [word indistinct] on arms race could be diverted to the cause of all-round development of humanity."

"Our faith in and support to these ideals as well as our scrupulous observance of them in practice has won for Nepal's foreign policy international appreciation."

"Remaining firm in the belief that peace and development are inextricably linked with each other, his majesty's government has actively worked and will continue to work to have Nepal recognized as a zone of peace in accordance with objectives set forth in the constitution of her (?own). His majesty's government shall, as ever, accord priority to promote better understanding and cordial relationship with friendly neighbors. It is in keeping with this purpose that Nepal has entered into diplomatic relations with the neighboring Kingdom of Bhutan."

Noting that his majesty paid a visit to Gansu Province and the Tibet autonomous region of China at the friendly invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, his majesty said: "This visit has further consolidated the traditional friendship between the Kingdom of Nepal and the People's Republic of China."

Pointing out that his majesty led the Nepalese delegation to the Seventh Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Nations, recently held in New Delhi, and reaffirmed our commitment to the principles of nonalignment, his majesty said: "While consolidating the unity of the movement on the basis of the

fundamental principles of nonalignment, this conference has raised a forceful voice in favor of world peace."

His majesty further said: "Our relations with countries of the Middle East and the Gulf are also growing steadily. Economic cooperation received from the countries of this region, particulary from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, in Nepal's development project has been of considerable help."

His majesty stated: "The official visit to Nepal by His Excellency Hussain Mohammed Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, has further strengthened the existing relationship of understanding and friendship between the two countries. Similary, the recently concluded state visit by His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan, has contributed to the further strengthening of the existing relations and understanding between Nepal and Pakistan. With a view to cultivating close understanding with neighboring countries, our prime minister has paid official visits to India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh this year. His majesty's government has been actively participating in the efforts for promoting mutual cooperation among South Asian nations within the framework of regional cooperation. The traditional friendship existing between Nepal and France has been further consolidated by the recently concluded successful state visit to Nepal by His Excellency Francois Mitterrand, the president of the Republic of France." His majesty said Nepal's relations with countries of the European Economic Community have been further developed and enlarged. "His majesty's government has strongly denounced all acts of interference in internal affairs of other countries — big or small — and it is in keeping with this policy that Nepal has opposed the presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea and Afghanistan and has consistently called for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from these territories and the recognition to the rights of the people there to self-determination. Nepal is concerned over the continued failure in finding a just settlement of the Middle East problem." Nepal is of the firm conviction that a durable solution to the problem can be found only on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the rights of all states in the region, including Israel, to live in peace. His majesty's government recognizes the right of the Palestine people to separate statehood and maintains that participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is essential in any meaningful negotiations aimed at resolving the Middle East problem. His majesty's government has also called for an immediate end to the continuing war between Iran and Iraq and for resolving the dispute through peaceful negotiations. It has strongly condemned the inhuman policy of apartheid and has demanded the immediate termination of colonialism and the unconditional withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia.

His majesty said: "His majesty's government would like to express its deep appreciation to the friendly countries and international organizations, including the United Nations, for their cooperation in Nepal's development efforts and in meeting food shortage and for their good will, which is inherent in such gestures. We will also take this opportunity to express our deep sense of gratitude to all these countries and organizations."

Government Denies Landing Permission to Hijackers

GF230524 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] In relation to the possibility of the flight of the stolen Libyan airplane from Cyprus to Tehran this morning, a spokesman for our Foreign Ministry has told IRNA: Landing permission at Tehran airport will not be given to the hijackers of this plane. He also said: Other airports in Iran have also been ordered not to permit this airplane to land.

We remind you that this airplane was hijacked yesterday afternoon by two hijackers who are possibly Lebanese, on a flight between Libya and Greece. It was refuelled at Rome airport and then flew on to Beirut. But when Lebanese officials refused to allow the plane to land in Lebanon, it landed at Larnaca Airport in Cyprus.

According to reports, the plane was still at Cyprus airport as of 0715.

JANA Claim on Al-Qadhdhafi Interview Denied

GF211810 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 21, IRNA — The daily Persian *Keyhan* printed an explanatory note Tuesday denying the Libyan news agency's claim that it had distorted an interview with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The Libyan news agency JANA claimed in a despatch on June 16 a day after the interview was printed that it had been intentionally distorted. JANA added that because the interview was printed two months late, this indicated *Keyhan*'s ill-intentions.

However, *Keyhan* said in its note that although the interview had been made two months ago during a conference on the Green Book held in Banghazi, the delegation from *Keyhan* did not return to Iran till after about one month. The note said that there were also technical difficulties involved with the taped interview which caused further delay. On the other hand, the note said, Libyan Ambassador Sa'd Mujabir had been informed of the date which the interview was to be printed before hand and had welcomed the printing of the interview in detail with a satisfactory tone.

In the interview, carried by IRNA, the Libyan leader said that the Iraqi imposed war was the outcome of collaboration among the reactionary countries in the region with Saddam Husayn aimed at destroying the Islamic revolution.

The *Keyhan* note said that distorting allegations made by JANA news agency were baseless and added that *Keyhan* was willing to allow a group of independent translators to listen to the taped interview and state whether the printed interview was distorted or not.

Further on Khamene'i Interview With Kuwaiti Paper

LD221227 Tehran IRNA in English 0905 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 22, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i expressed his views on the visit to Iran of Kuwaiti and UAE foreign ministers, Iran's relations with the Persian Gulf countries, plots hatched by the defunct Tudeh Party, Iran's stance vis-a-vis U.S. conspiracies in Lebanon and Zionist aggression on Syria, and the arming of Iraq by domination-seeking powers in the world, in an exclusive interview with Kuwait's *Sawt al-Khalij* on June 9. Excerpts:

On the recent weekly visit of foreign ministers of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates to Iran, President Khamene'i said that there were common subjects to be discussed by Iranian officials and committed brethren in the Persian Gulf states.

He added that important issues, including Persian Gulf oil spill, were discussed in that meeting, noting that most of the talks were focused on good neighbourly relations.

President Khamene'i said that from the very beginning of the victory of the Islamic revolution the Islamic Republic announced that it did not intend to play the role of the 'police of the region' and would not allow anyone else to do so.

This was an indiction of convenience of the Persian Gulf states that the Islamic Republic, the most powerful country in the region, would never have an aggressive role, and that Iran would repel other forces which intended to do the same he remarked.

Such an announcement by Iran was itself the clearest proof of its good-intention and its preparedness to help its brethren in the Persian Gulf states to become free from any dependence on the superpowers, the president noted.

He hoped that nations of the Persian Gulf countries would live together as members of a single family.

Asked on the main causes for the creation of tension in Iran's relations with the Persian Gulf states, President Khamene'i said that it was better not to press aching sources and it was much better to talk on the best ways and means to remove the tension. In the view of the Islamic Republic, he added, big powers and on their top, the U.S., were attempting to prevent unity of Islamic countries especially the states in this sensitive region.

He stressed that the main cause for the creation of tension in relations between Iran and its neighbouring countries was due to these powers, otherwise there should not be any reason for the stiffening of ties between the regional states since they were all living in comfort.

He said that the Islamic Republic believed that if there was no internal element involved in creating the tension, then there should be foreign stimulations, and it would be from this point that one would realise the role of the U.S. propaganda and

conspiracies played against the Islamic revolution of Iran to create anxiety about Iran.

To this end, some statements made by a number of Iranian circles, leading to the creation of anxiety from the Islamic Republic, were by unofficial sources and were made in response to questions set forth as part of the U.S. plots to strike blows on the Islamic revolution and isolate it.

On the improvement of Iran's relations with Saudi Arabia, President Khamene'i said that it was true, adding that the Islamic Republic's policy towards the Persian Gulf states, except for Iraq, was based on decreasing tension.

Based on this idea, meetings were held with all Persian Gulf countries during which hopeful talks were also held, he said.

Asked on the Tudeh Party's preparedness for a military coup with the patronage of a foreign power, and that as was said important personalities were due to play role in the coup, President Khamene'i said that various statements were made on this subject most of which were not true such as the military coup d'etat and its connection with foreign partners.

What was true was that a series of destructive operations had taken place in this connection and that the Tudeh Party was spying for a foreign country, to which the party leaders confessed, the president noted.

He added that some were expecting extreme reactions from foreign partners connecting with the Tudeh Party but Iran was with the idea to take the required measures towards the case and its decision for the deportation of a number of Soviet diplomats from Iran was made in this same respect. The Islamic Republic would also take the suitable measures if fresh cases were revealed in this field, the president said.

On Iran's stance vis-a-vis the U.S. plots in Lebanon, President Khamene'i said that the Islamic Republic decisively denounced U.S. plots hatched against Lebanon and had already announced its stance officially.

The Zionist policies, being directly supported by the U.S., had created tension in the region to the extent that Syria was being threatened by the Zionist invasion, Khamene'i said. Therefore, he added, it was the duty of all Islamic countries to support Syria, adding that he had sent President al-Asad a message pledging Iran's support for the Syrian brethren against the Zionist incursion.

Asked to what extent Iran would support Syria in case of invasion, President Khamene'i stressed that the Islamic Republic would put all its possibilities, if asked to do so, at the disposal of its Syrian brethren.

In reply to a question that if the doors are closed to the Palestinian revolution and people, whether Iran will open its doors, if so then up to what extent, President Khamene'i said that the Islamic Republic did not expect others to close their doors to the Palestinians but, however, the doors had ever been opened to them in Iran and would remain open.

The Islamic Republic, President Khamene'i said, had from the very beginning announced that it had a population of 42 millions, of which 40 millions were Iranians and the remaining two millions, Palestinians.

He added that the only dispute with Palestinian brethren was on them being scattered in several countries and their absorption by other societies, calling on them to congregate in one place and preserve their existence.

He said that the Islamic Republic believed that Arab and Muslim countries should pressure Jordan to allocate a part of its territory to house Palestinians and that it was the duty of all to fulfill their undertakings in supporting Palestinian identity.

In the opinion of the Islamic Republic, Jordan, due to its situation, should become a base for the struggles of Palestinians against the Zionists.

On Iraq recently receiving new arms such as the 'Exocet' missile President Khamene'i said that the arms Iraq had received so far were the largest amount the superpowers could put at its disposal but Iraq had failed to do any improvement.

Noting that the danger of the Mirage-2000s was not less than the Exocet missiles, the president said that Iraq at present was also using U.S. fighters whose bases were in Egypt and elsewhere. As it was said, he added, Egyptian pilots were teaching Iraqi pilots to fly with the U.S. fighters.

Supreme Judicial Council Meets 22 June

GF230610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] The Supreme Judicial Council met last night. Members Musavi-Ardabili, the president of the Supreme Court; Sane'i, the chief prosecutor; and Moqtada'i studied reports on violations related to the imam's eight-point decree. They discussed the movable and fixed possessions of the Shar' magistrates and executive regulations in the presence of Mohammad Gilani, the Shar' magistrate and chief of the Central Revolution Court; (?Kazrobi), the head of the martyr organization; and Mohaqeqdamad, the chief inspector. All present signed the regulations which will be sent to all judicial offices in the country.

The council then heard reports on some violations in Yazd Province which were detailed by the investigatory group sent to the province. After this, the council dealt with other reports and listened to questions raised by the group implementing the imam's order in Tehran.

The council ordered those groups responsible for investigating violations of the imam's decree in Tehran to send the results of their investigations of violations in written form within 10 days beginning 22 June to the office responsible for implementing the imam's decree.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,354

LD221721 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,354 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During the past 24 hours, exchange of heavy arms fire continued on the frontlines of the country's western fronts; the combative forces of Islam, dispatching patrol groups and penetrating the enemy positions, inflicted some losses and casualties on the Saddamists. Our artillery units also smashed some positions and fortifications of the Iraqi forces. One enemy ammunition depot and two vehicles were destroyed and two of their vehicles were damaged.

Yesterday, fighting continued on the southern fronts of the country in the form of sporadic exchanges of fire. Our heroic combatants on each front, defending their own positions and returning the enemy fire, destroyed several positions and trenches of the Iraqi forces and silenced the enemy's artillery fire. In the Abadan operational sector our combative forces, defending their own positions, opened fire on the concentration points and places of deployment of the Saddamist forces on the other side of Arvand Rud and set ablaze several enemy light and heavy weapons. As a result several Iraqi troops were either killed or wounded.

The mortar fire of the Zionist enemy damaged three residential houses in Abadan yesterday. At 0900 several MIG airplanes of the Iraqi aggressive armed forces attacked the Abuzar and Nowruz oilfields, but our defense personnel strongly confronted the intruding planes and, opening air defense fire, forced them to flee.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

'Free Voice' Notes Disagreements in Armed Forces

GF221808 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] In the meeting of the commanders of the three branches of the forces along with the chief of the joint staff with the president of the regime of mullahs, which is indicative of a new and extensive offensive into the Iraqi soil in the next few days, problems and differences between the armed forces and the guards were discussed. Zahirnezhad, chief of the Khomeyni's joint staff, was interviewed after the meeting. He announced that during the meeting the problems of the forces with respect to the guards were discussed. Khamene'i during the meeting reminded the commanders to use their legal powers to push forward the military goals.

Zahirnezhad, who tried to remain secretive about the contents of the meeting during his interview, used a series of vague sentences in an attempt to paint over the deep disagreements present between the army and the guards. The main problem of the commanders, who have been forced on the armed forces by the mullahs, is that the brave personnel of the nationalist Iranian Army do not obey the commands of these traitorous individuals.

Islamic Forces Capture Sar Dasht Heights

LD221808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] The Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters, the Joint Operations Center of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, and the Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces report that in their ceaseless battle against world arrogance and its aides the heroic and honorable Islamic combatants are continuing to create epics and honor and to destroy and disgrace the enemies of Islam and the Islamic revolution on the internal and external fronts.

In a series of victorious operations the epic-makers of the army of Islam, who are ready to sacrifice their lives, succeeded in capturing the strategic heights of (Boyfal) on the Sar Dasht border and in killing or wounding a large number of armed assailants. They also succeeded in foiling the desperate offensive of the aggressive forces of the Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi regime and in dominating the cities of Qal'at Dizah and Kirkuk in Iraq.

During these victorious operations, which began on 18 June, the powerful forces of Islam — consisting of the devoted Revolution Guards, the Mobilization Unit of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the heroic Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the heroic gendarmerie, the quick-flying combatants of Army Aviation, and the Kurdish Muslim peshmerga — advanced to the heights of (Bolfal), situated on the Sar Dasht border, killed more than 30 armed counterrevolutionaries, and wounded a large number of them; the body of the counterrevolutionaries' commander could be seen among the dead.

During these successful operations the combatants of Islam also cleansed the villages of Upper and Lower (Diyuran), Bardeh (Pahn), and seven other villages in the region from the filth of the assailants attached to the world arrogance. They also captured the strategic heights of Kafshgaran, which overlooks the cities of Qal'at Dizah and Kirkuk in Iraq and the supply lines of the Zionist enemy.

The falling forces of the Zionist Iraqi regime — who during these successful operations fired on the combatants of Islam in support of the counterrevolutionaries — tried to launch a counteroffensive last night, but they were forced to flee by the powerful forces of Islam's attack, leaving behind more than 40 dead, a number of wounded, and a quantity of arms.

Following the liberation of these areas, the combatants of Islam were warmly welcomed by the Kurdish Muslim people, who had been under the oppression of the mercenary minigroups. The enthusiasm and jubiliation shown by the people were indescribable.

'Free Voice' Cites MKO on Kurdish Operations

GF221800 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] According to our correspondent, the spokesman for Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization [MKO] announced in Paris that during the unsuccessful offensive by Khomeyni's forces against Kurdish positions on 19 June, over 500 oppressive elements of Khomeyni were killed when they were engaged by a joint force of Mojahedin-e Khalq and Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] members. The commander of the offensive was also annihilated by the fighters.

The spokesman added: The extensive attack by the forces of Khomeyni's regime against villages of (Salherasht) and (Vivaran) on 19 June in the Sardasht area was faced with (?the immense) resistance of the resistant forces. Khomeyni' forces left behind 500 dead, 28 destroyed vehicles, and a 106-mm gun in their retreat. Five members of the resistance were also martyred during the battle. Following the defeat of this offensive, Khomeyni's forces stationed in Sardasht declared martial law in the city on 19 June banning any travel within or outside the city.

On 9 June, the crusading mojahed peshmerga, in an attack against (Kusan) base in the Baneh region, used machineguns and RPG-7's to destroy the communal trench of the base.

On 10 June, a guards' transport vehicle was destroyed and its 24 occupants died as a result of a mine explosion on Kahrir road.

During recent clashes in Kordestan, a number of army personnel who had been forced to go to Kordestan by Khomeyni's regime joined the strugglers and peshmerga. They brought their arms and among them gendarmerie Second Lieutenant Ardalan Purhekmat; Munes Azadbar, gendarmerie sergeant second class; Mohammad Salhi, private from Sanandaj's 120th Army; Behruz Kuftgar from 21st Hamzeh Army; Hashem Dehqani, a medic; and Dariush Dabbaq, a private, can be seen.

NVOI Assails Government's Kordestan Policy

TA201315 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Resorting To Force Doubles the People's Resistance"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Simultaneously, with the frantic hunt of patriotic and revolutionary dissenters by the Savakists of the Islamic Government and the lack of a realistic policy in the Islamic leadership to end the imposed war on our country, which benefits international imperialism and harms our nation, the Islamic Republic Governmentin Kordestan as well has embarked on wide offensives allegedly to bring the Kurdish people, who are demanding their natural, lawful, and legitimate right and the implementation of the revolution's slogan and aims, to their knees.

No day passes without the Islamic military officials bringing to the people's attention reports about their so-called triumphs in the tragic-striken land of Kordestan and the killing of scores, and in some instances, hundreds of our Kurdish compatriots. Those who have shed a river of innocent people's blood throughout our entire country believe that one can prevent the people from achieving their just demands by resorting to coercion, brute force, cannons, and tanks.

In the not too distant past our homeland's people rose in struggle against the demon of Mohammad Reza's tyranny, which did not want and was not ready to submit to their just demands, and despite all difficulties routed that regime and brought the revolution to victory. The system, which as a result of the victory of our nation's popular and anti-imperialist revolution replaced the system of monarchical tyranny, should have been a popular and anti-imperialist system, namely, a democratic system. In fact, at the outset the course of events was evolving toward this direction as well, and those who assumed power as a result of the waves of the Iranian nation's revolution made many promises to the people.

At the beginning, authorities of the newly established Islamic Republic of Iran promised the people the implementation of basic and fundamental reforms in all aspects of economic, social, and political life, including a solution of the ethnic problem and recognition of the right of self-rule for the Kurdish people. Even the imam issued a decree in this connection which unfortunately not only was not carried out but war and fratricide that have continued up to this very day were imposed on the Kurdish people as well. This war in Kordestan is setting everything ablaze and is causing the genocide of innocent people. The Islamic government is trying to subdue the Kurdish people by force of arms and to induce them to refrain from their legitimate demands.

Our homeland's people have bitter experiences from the four years that have passed since the revolution's victory. The people are witnessing through experience that different wings in the so-called Islamic leadership are now in practice working for a single objective, and that is trampling on the gains of the revolution. The people have witnessed many times that delegations were dispatched by the Islamic government to Kordestan, and after lengthy talks reached agreement regarding the realization of the just demands of the Kurdish people, and decrees were also issued by the imam in this connection. The ink on this agreement and these decrees had barely dried, however, when the rightists and penetrating elements in the so-called Islamic government sent the armed forces and the guards to Kordestan and launched a war and fratricide against the defenseless and patriotic Kurdish people. We are witnessing precisely such a situation in all aspects of life.

War and fratricide in Kordestan, which are a result of the Islamic government's lack of sincerity toward its own commitments and promises, and which has caused the genocide of the innocent Kurdish people and has undermined the national unity in our own country, are still continuing with the utmost intensity. The astonishing thing is that the Islamic Republic's military officials, too, the same as General Amir Ahmadi, [general under the shah] take pride in shedding the blood of the patriotic Kurdish people. These gentlemen are little aware that state problems cannot be solved by resorting to coercion and brute force, by deceiving the people, and insincerity toward one's commitments and promises.

The way to emerge from the crisis in Kordestan and to end the war of fratricide is to ensure the legitimate demands of this region's people and of all ethnic minorities in our multinational homeland.

NVOI Condemns Tabrizi Order for Tudeh Arrests

TA201112 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary: "The So-Called Revolution Prosecutor General Has Issued the Mass Execution Order of All the Iranian People"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: Mr Musavi Tabrizi, the so-called revolution prosecutor general, has issued an order to the effect that since the deadline for introduction of members and followers of the Iranian Tudeh Party has ended, the regime's executive and security organs are dutybound to arrest all members and followers of the Iranian Tudeh Party as belligerants.

Now that contrary to Shari'a standards and to the laws of the Islamic Republic itself, his excellency the so-called revolution prosecutor general has issued such an order granting criminals who wear turbans and handle the bead the right to recognize and kill anyone they deem fit as a follower of the Iranian Tudeh Party and as a belligerant, it is clear what a ruckus these godless individuals will create. Basically, after the new order of the so-called revolution prosecutor general, the noble Iranian people do not know what to do and how to understand whether from your own viewpoint and that of your Shari'a and counterrevolutionary courts they are regarded as followers of the Iranian Tudeh Party or not. Have you not killed in the most atrocious manner numerous groups of innocent people, even minors, on the charge of supporting the Feda'is and mojahedin?

An officer or patriotic and brave NCO who has no connection whatsoever with any political group and party but who with his own eyes saw what embezzlements and sabotage the pseudo-clergy have committed and are committing in the army — but the Tudehis are bravely fighting and dying without expecting anything in return — and who one day could not conceal his pure sentiments and said something somewhere, what should this officer, NCO, or soldier do? What guarantee is there that tomorrow you will not arrest and execute him on the charge of supporting the Iranian Tudeh Party or as a belligerant and as a penetrating element? Have you so far not killed a large number of officers, NCO's, and soldiers on the charge of supporting the Feda'is and mojahedin? How many of the most patriotic and purest officers and NCO's did you arrest in these recent days and subject to medieval tortures on the charge of supporting the Iranian Tudeh Party? What should the pure and patriotic officers, NCO's, and soldiers do if not stick the stigma of shame on you traitors?

Basically, after the decrees of Mr Musavi Tabrizi, the so-called revolution prosecutor general, and particularly following the endorsement by this or that official for the illegal acts of judicial authorities, all pure and noble individuals and true patriots, including the believing clergy and the struggling Muslims, can be arrested and executed in the name of supporting the Iranian Tudeh Party and on the charge of being a belligerant. Are these orders not a religious decree for killing and murdering all the Iranian people? If not, then what are they?

Mr Musavi Tabrizi and his other turbaned colleagues are extremely wrong. Neither with wicked tortures and the so-called confessions of the Iranian Tudeh Party leaders can they prevent the Tudehis from the struggle to achieve the revolution's aims nor intimidate the people with these anti-human decrees. They should know that these decrees and the crimes that they have consequently committed and will commit will disgrace them even more as the foes of our homeland's true sons, as traitors to the revolution, as the elements of U.S. and British imperialism, and as the agents of the CIA, the Intelligent Service, and SAVAK, and will make the toiling and patriotic Iranian people understand that by a united and organized struggle and by the unity of deed of all revolutionary organizations and forces, these traitors and betrayers of the revolution, like the accursed shah and his followers, should also be thrown into the dustbin of history.

'Free Voice': Reza Pahlavi, Amini Reach Agreement

GF221818 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Following the publication of a report concerning the meetings of Reza Pahlavi, the legal heir to the Iranian throne, with a number of nationalist strugglers in Paris which was carried by the Free Voice of Iran, our correspondent in Paris has sent a dispatch concerning a 2-hour meeting and discussion between Reza Pahlavi and Dr 'Ali Amini, the coordinator of the Front for the Liberation of Iran.

As a result of the meeting, Reza Pahlavi and Dr 'Ali Amini have reached a serious and fundamental agreement and stressed the unity of action and coordination in the struggle of the nationalist strugglers.The points of agreement reached are as follows:

1. The Iranian Constitution is considered as the foundation of the struggle. This law guarantees the basic rights of the individual and any needed changes are solely the right of the Iranian nation.

2. The forthcoming regime will be found on the basis of freedom, democracy, and the establishment of justice with the participation of the entire nation and for the sake of administration of the country.

3. With respect to the religion of Islam, the freedom of other religions is stressed. The rights of the minorities are respected and religion is separated from government.

4. Blind revenge will be avoided and only those criminals who violated the rights of the people will be tried in courts and punished according to the law.

5. The young shah of Iran and Dr 'Ali Amini, while expressing their deepest sympathies for those who have been targets of injustice and aggression under the current regime and have had their rights violated, agree that the future Iranian government will return their rights to them.

'Free Voice' Discusses Factional Philosophies

GF220716 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots, two Iranian factions known as Hojjatiyeh and Imami either under these titles or others are gradually making themselves known throughout the government of the mullahs and even in their propaganda. For example a statement issued in Khomeyni's name on 19 June, using a style of writing completely different from that of Khomeyni on Tehran Radio, attacked the pope — he is currently in Poland and is therefore a target of the left — but also attacked the court mullahs, a phrase recently created by the Imamis or leftist mullahs to describe the Hojjatiyeh faction.

Two small incidents — remarks by Ayatollah Kani who said that the imam will reveal the names of these plotters who in the name of Islam are trying to weaken the Islamic republican government and also the demonstrations by Hezbollahis which led to the closure of the Hojjatiyeh exhibition [held in the Ice Palace in Tehran] on the birthday of the lord of the ages — indicate differences between the two factions which point to the possibility of one fighting the other.

Within the two groups there is a degree of hatred that can be summarized as follows:

On the issue of land ownership they differ on keeping or dividing large farms, ways of dividing land that is not being utilized or land whose owner has died without an heir, the condition of city land, relations between landlord and tenant, sanctity or lack thereof of ownership and its limitations,and the factories and other immovable property which has been previously made the property of workers and employees by the government or other political groups.

On the issue of the degree of economic control by the government they differ on nationalization of foreign trade, imports, regulations dealing with establishment of ownership, and expansion of cooperatives.

On the issue of political power they differ on the presence of Islamic societies in organizations, influences within the Revolution Guards Corps and other security and military organizations, selection of individuals for key posts, and limits on the freedom of expression by Majlis deputies.

On international affairs they differ on closer ties with the United States or the Soviet Union, relationships with Third World countries, the issue of the export of revolution, the war with Iraq, relations with the Gulf states, and aid to various revolutions.

On ideological matters they differ on issues such as Velayat-e Faqih, lord of the ages and the date of his arrival, Islamification of social relations and its limits.

The faction known as Hojjatiyeh, as a rule, takes the conservative position while the Imamis take the extremist view on the issues we have listed. Even though an analysis of the mullahs' remarks and activities can give us a foggy clue about their philosophies it is impossible to determine their exact position due to the mullahs' tendency to bend with the breeze and also because of their easily changeable mood.

Daily events, Khomeyni's decisions, possible dangers posed by various groups and factions are the main elements influencing the political philosophy of the ruling mullahs. Sometimes their past and future actions are on opposite tangents. The (?devious) mullah Musavi-Ardabili, the president of the supreme court, favors unconditional ownership on occasions and on other occasions is opposed to it. Ayatollah Jannati, another devious mullah who declared Article J of the Land Reform Bill as contrary to the Shari'a in the Council of Guardians has recently been repeatedly talking about and defending Article J and calling its suspension unjust.

The opposing views of Khomeyni, due to his position, are more notable. One of the main points of difference between these two factions who are currently fighting each other in our Iran — something which showed itself from early days — is the ideological issue. The Hojjatiyeh position is obvious. This group which was formed on an anti-Baha'i platform has brought with itself extreme prejudice on religion and on defense of ownership as part of its philosophy and also because of the fact that its followers are rich. On the other side, the Imamis want to create a new attitude in their religious followers, the crux of which is the issue of Velayat-e Faqih and the appearance of the 12th imam. In this philosophy the imam has complete power over the entire nation and political affairs are an indivisible part of his imamate. While the lord of the ages is absent, the imam is in charge of the religious and political leadership of the nation and anyone except the imam, that is except Khomeyni, is a usurper.

The opposite faction, that is Hojjatiyeh or others, does not accept Velayat-e Faqih in this form. Their position in this matter is closer to the belief of the Sunnis. Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, in the early days of the revolution, announced: The need for Velayat-e Faqih is temporary and is only used when the ruler of the time cannot govern for any number of reasons. At such a time the vali takes temporary control of affairs and returns to religious duties when the situation becomes normal again.

Such an attitude which portrays the main duty of the vali as a religious leader rather than a political one is one exactly accepted by the Hojjatiyeh. Another issue with ties to the issue of Velayat-e Faqih is the arrival of the mahdi. The claims by Khomeyni's follower concerning the appearance of Khomeyni's face on the moon was the prelude to portraying him as a prophet. A speech by Hejazi in the Majlis on Khomeyni in which he said Iran was too small for Khomeyni's rule and announced that the world is awaiting his rule is another indication that Imam Khomeyni is the same person as the 12th imam.

However, Khomeyni did not welcome this speech. The reasons for this are very clear. Since then Khomeyni has taken the position of the imam's deputy rather than being the lord of the ages. The deputy of the imam is supposed to create a just government to be delivered to the lord. This philosophy was first portrayed by the Imamis in the slogan: O Lord, O Lord, keep Khomeyni until the mahdi's revolution.

In return the Hojjatiyeh chanted: O Mahdi come, 0 Mahdi come. This is first of all a curse against Khomeyni and second is a request for the mahdi's appearance without any deputy or middle man. The Hojjatiyeh also reason that the mahdi's appearance will be at the time of utmost cruelty and injustice, a condition which does not currently exist!

The Imamis counter with two further points: first,that a number of other revolts are a prelude to the mahdi's revolution. Motahari reasons that the appearance of a series of revolts, termed yamani, are the prelude to the appearance of his holiness. Khomeyni's revolution is thus tied to the appearance of his holiness as part of this yamani revolt. The presence of complete injustice is not a prerequisite to the appearance of his holiness. Sane'i has pulled a new hadith out of the hat and has said that the prelude to the appearance of his holiness is an increase in the rate of martyrdom. In any case those who advocate Khomeyni as the imam or his deputy have not only asked for Khomeyni's near immortality with their slogan but also as a result, expect Khomeyni to live only until the 12th imam arrives. Thus they raise the idea of Khomeyni's beatitude and holiness. Khamene'i went so far as wishing for Khomeyni's existence side by side with the mahdi.

On the other hand, as we said, the Hojjatiyeh do not foresee the appearance of the mahdi in the near future, do not credit Khomeyni with being his deputy, deny the political aspect of the vali's position, and due to its more extremist religious view compared with those supporting Khomeyni's position as the vali, consider the actions of this group more or less heretical. The Hojjatiyeh, in fact, believe that for the sake of continuity and strength it is necessary for the faqih to shun politics. According to some sources the Hojjatiyeh also believe that an Islamic system has not been established in Iran and that it needs the death of at least another 500,000 people to bring society to the minimum Islamic level.

Compatriots, it is with such opposing and dead values that the country is struggling under the rule of the infidel anti-nationalist mullahs. The Iranian nation is being crushed. Is there still any room for hesitation and doubt?